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The two heads figured by Dr. Wise give us the impression of belonging to men differing in race, taking the word in an extended sense. The physician has a head of what we commonly call the Caucasian or Indo-European type, with well-developed forehead and moderately prominent occiput, while the head of the barber-surgeon is globular or pyramidal, short, with sloping forehead and deficiency in the occipitoparietal region, resembling in type the heads of many of the races called Turanian, or of the peasantry in some parts of Italy. We have observed this latter type in the person of a gentleman of much intelligence and education, who belongs to the Kaistha or writer caste, who, though they hold a very respectable position, and have for many generations been educated men, are acknowledged to be Sudras, *i.e.* of indigenous blood, and whose physical type has not been elevated by Aryan admixture.

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#### PENGELLY ON THE ARCHAIC ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE SOUTH-WEST OF ENGLAND.

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AMONG the difficult and, as yet, unsolved questions of the day, few excite a greater interest than the antiquity of mankind. The Anthropological Society of London was established partly for the purpose of investigating this abstruse subject, and of collecting into one focus the scattered data on which the science of man must be raised. The facts and deductions are of only recent discovery, and are still in process of accumulation. It has long been incomprehensible to scientific inquirers that the short period of a few thousand years can have completed the rise and progress of man, with all his varieties of race and language. Variations of race take place so slowly and imperceptibly that ages must pass before a clearly defined distinction can be recognised. In appealing to history for information on the origin of the Negro or the Red Indian, we find that all is blank, obscure, and uncertain. If we go back to tradition, mere ridiculous fable and allegory take the place of facts; but when history and tradition are silent, archaic anthropology steps in to assist us, and we are enabled to learn something of the habits of the early races by the implements they have left behind in the strata in which they have been imbedded.

The gravel beds and bone caverns of England and France have afforded us the most ancient traces of man yet discovered. Professor

Worsaae and the Scandinavian antiquaries have divided into three epochs the prehistoric period. The earliest has been called the stone age, the long period of primitive barbarism : the first effort of human reason in self-defence was accomplished ; a feat which none of the inferior animals has been able to accomplish. There is, however, a difference of skill displayed by the earlier and later workers in flint and stone. Then followed the use of bronze weapons, and these again the use of iron, and thus an iron and a bronze age form epochs of characteristic importance in the history of man. The flint folk seem to have been contemporary with the mammoth (*Elephas primigenius*), woolly rhinoceros (*R. tichorhinus*), and other species of mammalia now extinct. The records they have left behind in numerous localities in Europe prove their extensive range over a wide area. Boucher de Perthes traced their reliquæ on the banks of the Somme, when the river flowed at a much higher level than at present. Mr. Prestwich has ably confirmed and extended the views of the French geologist. Throughout the whole area hitherto examined, the same type of flint implements, tools, and weapons prevails. In the splinter of flint the early savage found his best cutting instrument ; chipped to a point it formed a boring tool ; flaked into oval or leaf-shaped forms it formed spear or arrow-heads ; larger masses were used as missiles, or as battle-axes useful and formidable either in the chase or in war. Probably the act of chipping the flint with some hard ore of iron brought the flint folk to the discovery of fire : the Esquimaux and the Lapps still adopt this primitive method of obtaining fire. At all events, the ashes found at Wookey Hole, and at the mouth of the cave of Aurignac prove that fire was not unknown at the early period of their inhabitation. The process of smelting must have preceded the age of bronze, and long previous to the discovery of this art must some such easy process of obtaining fire have been known.

M. Lartet examined the contents of the cave of Aurignac in 1860 ; but in 1858 the systematic exploration of the Brixham cavern was made by Mr. Prestwich, Mr. Pengelly, and others ; and this, as Sir Charles Lyell has remarked, "prepared the way for the general admission that scepticism, in regard to the bearing of cave evidence in favour of the antiquity of man, had previously been pushed to an extreme."

This essay of Mr. Pengelly, reprinted from the *Transactions* of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art, throws some light on the changes which must have taken place in the relative adjustments of land and sea since the Brixham cavern received its deposits. On the floor of this cavern the flint tools of man and the bones of extinct quadrupeds were found in close

juxtaposition. If this deposit be rightly interpreted, the evidence is overwhelming that the extinct mammalia must have been contemporary with the existence of man, and preceded the age of that submarine forest, which covers a large portion of the bottom of Torbay, having been traced as far from the shore as the five-fathom line. It probably reached its present level by a gentle and gradual subsidence, for the trunks and roots of trees remain *in situ*. Long before the growth of that forest, which once crowned the surface of that inlet of the British Channel which now forms Torbay, man must have existed. But before we can form any idea of an answer to the question, how long? we must approximate our conceptions of time to some definite idea as to when Torbay was formed by the subsidence of the land on which that forest grew. The sea, however, is not the only covering of this ancient forest, for in the mining districts of Cornwall the workmen have penetrated through thick accumulations of material until they have reached these vegetable remains extending very far inland. And in this deposit at a depth of forty and fifty-five feet human skulls have been found at Gentman and Carnon;\* also, at the former locality, a piece of oak which the hand of man had shaped, at the depth of forty-four feet. Who can estimate the remoteness of that period when these skulls were entombed? But a more remote period still must be that in which the remains of the Brixham cavern were deposited by the action of a mountain torrent. In reference to these questions, Mr. Pengelly observes:—

“Though the time required for and represented by the foregoing changes must have been great, it failed to fill the interval between the present day and the earliest traces of man in Devonshire. The submergence of the forests was not the thing of yesterday. In order to a determination of the antiquity of man in south-western England, to the time already demanded must be added that which has elapsed since the last adjustment of the relative level of sea and land” (p. 3).

This interesting question receives a large share of consideration in this pamphlet, indeed it is principally devoted to the history, legends and traditions of St. Michael's Mount, which archæologists may safely identify with the Ictis of Diodorus Siculus; and yet nineteen centuries have passed away since that description of the Greek historian was written, and no appreciable change has taken place between the physical relations of the island and the mainland. We shall not, however, follow Mr. Pengelly into these historical and traditional matters, interesting and valuable as they are, as they throw but little light over the more strictly anthropological subjects, which the study of the Brixham cavern and its deposits brings before us for our con-

\* One of these skulls is in the Geological Museum at Penzance. It is very desirable to have a detailed description of it.

templation ; but we recommend them to the attention of archæologists. The author sums up his statement thus :—

“ . . . Since the era of that tranquil, uniform, and general subsidence, which resulted in the submergence of the forests, whose remains are found on the strands of all the British seas and channels, thick accumulations have been lodged in the valleys or the forest ground, and broad foreshores have been formed by the retreat of the cliffs before the waves, yet, at least, nineteen centuries have failed to produce an appreciable change in the character of the mount, or its relation to the mainland ; prior to this subsidence was the period of the forest growth, when the mount was unquestionably a ‘hoar rock in a wood,’ but which, in all probability, it had ceased to be very long before any language now known to philologists was spoken in the district ; before this again was the period of the deposition of the blue clay and of the tin-ground, in which the forests grew ; earlier still was the epoch of the excavation, or re-excavation of the valleys, in whose boundary hills are the caverns of South Devon ; and in a still more remote antiquity, when the bottoms of the valleys were, at least, one hundred feet above their present levels, persistent streams or fitful land-floods carried the characteristic red loam into these caverns. Great as is the age of these deposits of cave-earth, it does not exceed the antiquity of man in the south-west of England.”

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### THE ORIGIN OF THE GAULS.\*

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THE appearance of M. de Belloguet's work calls somewhat painfully to mind the fact that anthropological studies are regarded with far more favour in France than in England. M. Amédée Thierry's *Histoire des Gaulois* has already attained a sixth edition. The volume before us is the third part of a work which can already boast a second edition of its first part, and that first presents no more attractive title than *Glossaire Gaulois*. The writings of Dr. Broca and M. Pouchet are probably better known in France than those of any English anthropologist in England. And, though some English anthropological publications exist of which Englishmen may be proud, it would be difficult to point out one of which the first edition has been fairly sold out.

To us, therefore, on this side of the channel it seems somewhat strange when a Frenchman complains of the difficulty with which new and more correct views are adopted. M. Belloguet laments that

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\* *Ethnogénie Gauloise*, par Roget Bon. de Belloguet. Troisième partie,—“Le Génie Gaulois.”